

THE
ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,
UNDER THE SANCTION OF
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Vol. 11. No. 5.—New Series.]

MAY 1, 1863.

{Price Fourpence Stamped.
{ Threepence Unstamped.

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Monthly Summary.

DOMESTIC. — Parliamentary. — On Friday, March 27th, Mr. W. E. Forster brought under the notice of the House of Commons the circumstances connected with the escape of the *Alabama* from Liverpool. The Solicitor-General, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Laird took part in the discussion. The Solicitor-General defended the Government.

On the same evening Mr. S. Fitzgerald called the attention of the House to the capture of the *Peterhoff* by Commodore Wilkes. Mr. Crawford followed on the same side. As the matter was, as they understood, under the consideration of the Government, they would leave the question where it stood for the present, and until the papers relating to the case should be forthcoming.

On Thursday the 23rd, the Marquis of Clanricarde brought under the notice of the House of Lords threecent cases of seizures of British ships by Federal cruisers, with a view to elicit the intentions of the Government respecting the same. The Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Redesdale, and Earl Russell took part in the conversation. Earl Russell's observations went to shew that the whole question was under the consideration of Government, and that there was no probability of the Cabinet at Washington's evading justice. This announcement was received with satisfaction.

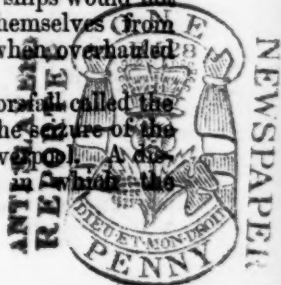
On the same evening Mr. Roebuck made a most intemperate speech in the House

of Commons on the subject of the conduct of Commodore Wilkes in seizing British vessels on suspicion of their being engaged in the conveyance of contraband of war, to the Confederates. Mr. Bentinck also brought forward the motion respecting American cruisers and British merchantmen, of which he had given notice. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Layard, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Malins, the Solicitor-General, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Osborne took part in the conversation, which resulted in a general consent to leave the question in the hands of the Government pending the production of the official correspondence. Mr. Roebuck's speech elicited a strong expression of disapproval.

On the 24th Lord Redesdale resumed the same subject in the House of Lords, but with special reference to the carriage of English mail-bags to neutral ports. Earl Russell intimated his intention of communicating to the House, on a future day, the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, the Solicitor-General, in reply to a question from Lord Alfred Churchill, stated that British merchant ships would not be justified in defending themselves from capture by Federal cruisers, when overhauled by them.

The same evening Mr. Horsfall called the attention of the House to the seizure of the *Alexandra* steam vessel at Liverpool. A discursive discussion ensued,



Attorney-General, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Collier, Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Cobden, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. M. Milnes, and Lord Palmerston took part. It resulted in Lord Palmerston's informing the House that the attention of the United-States' Government had been called to the circumstances, and his expressing a hope that it would act in conformity with the orders it had itself laid down in relation to similar cases.

On the 28th, Earl Russell informed the House of Lords of the course which the Federal prize-commissioners had taken with respect to the mail-bags carried by the *Peterhoff*, and expressed a hope, that as the whole question was under the consideration of the law-officers of the Crown, the production of their opinion would not be pressed for, but the matter be permitted to rest in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

On the same evening Mr. Ferrand moved in the House of Commons, that the Government should consider what measures could be taken to relieve the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. Mr. Potter moved an amendment for the appointment of a Royal Commission, which was seconded by Mr. Cobden; but after some observations by Mr. H. Baillie, Mr. Villiers, Colonel W. Patten, Mr. Hibbert, Major Edwards, Mr. S. A. Egerton, Lord E. Howard, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Maguire, the amendment and the motion were withdrawn.

Miscellaneous.—On the 6th ult. the Custom-house authorities at Liverpool seized a vessel in course of construction, in the yard of Messrs. Miller and Co. She was being built for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co, "depositories" in Liverpool of the Confederate Government. Her name is the *Alexandra*, and she is a wooden screw steamer of about 120 tons burthen. An iron ship-building firm, near to the builders of the *Alexandra*, also have a large iron gunboat, of about 1200 tons, on the stocks for the Confederates; but it is stated that the Government has issued instructions to the Liverpool officials, in all cases where there is the slightest suspicion that ships are being built other than for neutral powers, to seize such vessels, and await the decision of the legal authorities. A statement has appeared to the effect that Government had no conclusive evidence of the *Alexandra's* being intended for the Confederate Government; but it is also alleged, on authority, that there is no lack of proof that the *Alexandra* was intended for the Confederates, and that the Government, so far from relinquishing the prosecution of the builders and owners, is determined to carry out the inquiry.

The *Leeds Mercury* states that it is informed upon trustworthy authority that a prospectus has just been issued of an En-

glish joint-stock company, with a proposed capital of several hundred thousand pounds, for conveying cargoes of assorted goods from England to "a well-known port in Mexico," payment for the goods to be made in Confederate cotton. This well-known Mexican port is, no doubt, Matamoras, and the object of the proposed company is the evasion of the Southern blockade, by furnishing goods to the South *via* Mexico.

A new Society has been formed in London called *The Freed-man's Aid Society*, the special purpose of which is to raise funds to assist the destitute negroes who have escaped from Slavery, and found their way into the lines of the Federal army. The Society will co-operate with the "Central Freed-man's Relief Association" at Washington, and with other Societies auxiliary to it.

An additional article to the new slave-trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified at Washington on the 17th of February, and has been published in the *Gazette*. It extends the privilege of the right of search to certain parts omitted in the original treaty. We give the text in another column.

Another Confederate pirate has escaped from one of our ports. A few weeks since, four men, quartermasters of the *Great Eastern*, who had been gunners in the Royal Navy, joined a vessel called the *Japan*, fitting out at Greenock for "China and other Eastern ports." These quartermasters came to Liverpool and shipped about 100 men at the *Sailors' Home*, paying each the customary advance. Some of the men got intoxicated, and next day, thinking none the better of their bargain, and having learnt some secrets from an indiscreet quartermaster, paid a visit to Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, and told him that they had been shipped for service on board the *Japan*, "a vessel fitted out to burn, sink, and destroy, all Federal vessels she came up with." Mr. Dudley at once telegraphed to Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams promptly called upon Earl Russell, and the Foreign Secretary telegraphed to Mr. S. Price Edwards, the Collector of the Customs, to stop the *Japan*, Mr. Dudley having promised to send up the sworn depositions of the sailors by the next post. Mr. Edwards at once looked into the bill of entry, but nothing could be seen of the *Japan* there; so, thinking that she might soon enter the river, he ordered four revenue gigs to cruise up and down and stop her as soon as she made her appearance. No *Japan*, however, "turned up," and Mr. Edwards then telegraphed to Earl Russell that he must have been misinformed. On further investigation, it was discovered that Mr. Dudley had forgotten to state that the *Japan* was at Greenock. When this became known,

the Government officials telegraphed to Greenock, but the *Japan*, re-christened the *Virginia*, had sailed for unknown destinations. It subsequently transpired that the *Virginia* made for the port of St. Malo, in France, was there joined by another vessel which had cleared out for a neutral port, and which put on board the new privateer the armament she required to complete her for piratical service. The *Virginia* was designated by name, as building for the Confederates, in the letter of "Anonymous" to the *Daily News*, on the 14th February last, and we believe her name was then altered to "the *Japan*," as it is evident that she resumed her first name as soon as she was clear of the British coast.

One "reverend" Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, has had a meeting in Liverpool, to make an appeal for Bibles for Confederate soldiers. In the course of his address he stated that the *Bible Society* had made a most liberal grant of Bibles, &c., for the use of the Southern army. The rev. gentleman was introduced by letter from Lord Shaftesbury, to the Committee of the *Sunday-school Union*, soliciting a grant of books for circulation in the hospitals of the South. Among other questions put to the rev. doctor was this one: Would these books be accessible to the slaves? He at once with great candour replied, "Certainly not." The Committee refused his application.

A deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the "Mexican trade," with the alleged owner, the ship-broker, and the underwriter of the steamships *Peterhoff* and *Sea Queen*, had an interview with Earl Russell, on Friday, the 17th ult., to elicit from him an assurance of protection for the *Sea Queen*, bound to Matamoras, but liable to be seized by the Federal cruisers, as the *Peterhoff* had been, upon suspicion of running the blockade. A suggestion having been made that Government should put a mail agent on board, Earl Russell said the proposition should be considered. It appears that the Post-Office authorities decline complying with the request, and the *Sea Queen* sailed from Falmouth without protection of any kind.*

AFRICA.—Intelligence comes from Sierra Leone of the capture by H.M.S. *Brisk* of a slaver with a full cargo. On the 26th of January an American schooner, of only 120 tons, embarked, at some port on the south coast, 542 negroes. She fell short of water after having been out only fourteen days, and ran into Annabon, one of the South-Atlantic islands, to obtain a fresh supply, where, a few days after, she was overhauled

by the *Brisk*, which had also run into the same port for a similar purpose, was taken as a prize, and sent to Sierra Leone. The schooner was only four feet and a half between decks; bad rice and a short supply of water had induced dysentery among the poor creatures, the result of which was, that 180 had died of it from the date of embarkation to that of seizure, and from the 9th of February to the 10th of March, when she arrived at Sierra Leone, 98 more died. Six more died on the 11th, making a total of 284. The appearance of the survivors is described as something most awful, so emaciated were they.

It is affirmed that the slave-trade is carried on now by Spaniards, and under the French flag, evasion being comparatively easy, on account of the absence of the French squadron, engaged on other duties.

According to an official return of the export trade of Liberia, from the port of Monrovia, its value, to the 30th of September last was 29,000*l.* in round numbers. The exports are principally palm-oil and kernels.

The Liberia College was opened on the first Monday in February last, by Professors Blyden and Crummell.

UNITED STATES.—We condense from our American files the most important items of information since our last issue.

The War.—No important land movement of the Federal armies had taken place up to the latest dates. We chronicle the chief events of the war, since our last, in their order.

On the 13th March, the Confederates attacked Newbern, N.C., but were repulsed.

On the 14th, Commodore Farragut's fleet passed Fort Hudson on the Mississippi. One of his vessels, the *Mississippi*, ran aground, and was disabled. This accident disarranged his plans, and a part of his fleet was compelled to return. Up to the latest dates, the admiral remained isolated, with three vessels, and fears for his safety were entertained. He holds the river from Port Hudson to Vicksburg.

The Yazoo-pass expedition, under Admiral Porter, had also been abandoned for the time. He is co-operating with Farragut. During eight days he worked his way up with his gun-boats only seventy miles and back again. The channels were exceedingly narrow, and filled with obstructions. The expedition was finally checked when within 800 yards of the point Admiral Porter desired to reach. He estimates that the Confederates burned 20,000 bales of cotton along his route, besides what he himself burned. Many planters manifested affection for the Federal flag, and the negroes were unanimous in devotion to it.

In consequence of the cutting through of the dyke at Lake Providence, the whole

* If she had nothing contraband of war on board, why such a fluster? (Ed. A.S.R.)

country from above Yazoo-pass to New Orleans has been laid under water.

Brigadier-General Gilmore had attacked the rebel forces in Kentucky, and driven them out of the State.

The Confederates under Generals Hill and Pettigrew, 10,000 strong, had surrounded Washington, North Carolina, occupied by the Federal force under General Foster, variously estimated at from 2000 to 4000 strong. The Confederates have erected a battery five miles below Washington, commanding the channel between that place and Newbern, cutting off the Federal communications with Newbern. General Foster having sent to Newbern for reinforcements, several gunboats started, but none had passed the Confederate batteries below Washington. General Hill had notified General Foster to remove the women and children, as he was going to shell the city. Foster is strongly entrenched, and reported to be able to hold his position until the gunboats can get to his assistance.

Northern accounts direct from Charleston state that nine iron-clads crossed Charleston Bar in single file on the 7th, and moved up the harbour towards Forts Sumter and Moultrie to attack those forts, which vigorously returned the fire of the fleet. In their passage up the harbour the fleet discovered a network of obstructions stretching across the channel from Sumter to Moultrie, from Sumter to Cumming's Point, and from Fort Ripley to Fort Johnson. It was impossible to pass these obstructions, and after an engagement lasting from three till five in the afternoon, the fleet returned from the harbour with five out of the nine iron-clads damaged. One of them, the *Keokuk*, sank the following morning from the injuries she received. During the last thirty minutes of the engagement, the Federal fleet received the concentric fire of the Confederate batteries, which is described to have been so terrific as to render it impossible for any vessel to remain long under it. No explicit accounts are given of what damage was inflicted upon the Confederate forts. No land force assisted in the attack. General Hunter stated that he could spare only 7000 men to co-operate with the fleet, and this force proceeded but to Stone Inlet, twelve miles from Charleston. Of the nine Monitors that participated in the engagement, the *Keokuk*, has proved a total loss; another, the *Passaic*, received a shot that bent in her turret and disabled her 11-inch guns; three others, the *Patapsco*, *Nantuxet*, and *Nahant*, were all more or less injured and rendered unfit for service. This condition of his fleet determined Admiral Dupont to abandon the idea of renewing the conflict. At the date of the last advices two of the Monitors had sailed for Port Royal, whither

the remainder were shortly to follow. The Federal loss was 20 officers and men wounded, one of whom has since died. The Federals report that several breaches were made in the walls of Fort Sumter. The engagement, when fairly commenced, only lasted thirty minutes according to one account, and two hours according to another.

A corps of 15,000 Confederates, under Van Dorn, had attacked Franklin, Tennessee, but is reported to have been repulsed with a loss of 300 men.

An expedition into Florida had been undertaken by General Hunter, at the head of a negro brigade. It started from Port Royal, and reached Jacksonville, which was subsequently evacuated and burnt to the ground, the expedition returning to Port Royal. The city was fired by the white Federal soldiers. The negroes abstained from any excesses, and are reported to have behaved admirably in every respect.

Miscellaneous.—The Governor of Delaware has issued a proclamation, exhorting the people of the State to a vigorous support of the Federal Government, and to vigilance for the detection of traitors.

The New-Jersey Legislature had passed peace resolutions.

A public demonstration in favour of the Union took place at Washington on the 31st March, under the auspices of the City Council. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Mayor of Washington presided. Appropriate resolutions were read to the meeting. Hon. Green Adams, of Kentucky, Admiral Foote, and Andrew Jackson addressed the meeting. The President, with Secretaries Seward, Chase, Usher, and Postmaster Blair were present. The speeches were of an uncompromising loyal character, and were received by the large audience with plaudits of satisfaction.

The Maine State Legislature has adopted concurrent resolutions fully endorsing President Lincoln's proclamation, giving freedom to the slaves, approving of compensated emancipation, and the use of negroes in the military service of the United States, and opposing all suggestions of compromise.

The new State constitution of Western Virginia has been ratified by the vote of the people. The constitution provides that the children of slaves born after July next shall be free. All slaves under ten years of age shall be free when they reach twenty-one years. All slaves over ten and under twenty-one shall be free at twenty-five years of age. No slaves will be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence.

The Secretary of War, by an order recently issued, has appointed the Hon.

Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, Colonel James McKaye, of New York, and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, Commissioners to inquire into the condition of all persons emancipated under the President's proclamation of January 1st, or by the operation of the laws of Congress or the rules of war, and to devise such measures for their protection and improvement as may be best calculated to make the change from Slavery to freedom conduce to the safety and prosperity of all classes.

In Connecticut a Republican Governor and Republican State officers have been elected. Three out of the four Republican nominees for Congress have been elected, and the Legislature is also strongly Republican. The Democrats lose one member of Congress. The Governor's majority is 3000, being a Republican loss of 6000 since last year.

The *New-York Evening Post* says it is rumoured in Washington that Mr. Seward has sent despatches containing strong remonstrances to the British Government concerning the war-vessels fitting out for the South in England, and that hints will soon be thrown out of reprisals and non-intercourse. If the Federal agents now in England do not succeed in purchasing the vessels fitting out for the South, and these vessels are permitted to leave England, trouble between England and America is anticipated.

The Prize Commissioners take all testimony in the case of the *Peterhoff*, and the case will be tried in the district attorney's office at New York as soon as possible. The Commissioners held the mail-bag of the *Peterhoff*, and had invited the British Consul at New York to be present when it was opened. They also offered him the privilege of opening it, but he declined. The Government afterwards telegraphed that the mail-bag was not to be opened until further instructions. Lord Lyons demands the return of the mail-bag unopened.

The Cherokee Indians have abolished Slavery, and emancipation is immediate and unconditional.

The President of the United States had ordered the setting apart of the 30th April as a day of fasting and humiliation.

Rebeldom.—Mr. Conrad had offered peace resolutions to the Confederate States Congress, which had been referred, without discussion, to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The tendency of them was, to pledge the Senate and the House of Representatives to co-operate with the Government in any measure it may adopt consistent with the honour, the dignity, and the independence of the Confederate States, "tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or with any of the States of the Federal Union."

In compliance with the request of the Con-

federate Congress, President Davis, on the 10th ult., issued an address to the people of the Confederate States upon the present condition and future prospects of their country. He says, in this address, that, alone and unaided, the Confederacy had defeated the most formidable military and naval combinations of its enemies, and, at the end of two years of war, could look back with pride upon all it had accomplished. Referring to the discomfiture of the Federals at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Charleston, he said that the forces of the Confederacy were never so numerous or efficient as at the present moment. He concluded by exhorting the people to be prepared for the continuance of war, and to cultivate the crops for the sustenance of their armies, rather than cotton and tobacco.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Monday, 23rd March.)

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD asked the noble lord at the head of the Government whether the Government had accepted or were prepared to accept the proposal stated by President Lincoln in his annual Message to have been made to them by his direction, and which he understood was made as far back as October last, respecting the establishment of a convention between this country and the Government of the United States in order to examine and adjust complaints of the violation of neutral rights.

LORD PALMERSTON said: Communications have passed between the two Governments in relation to a convention on this subject. Her Majesty's Government have no objection in principle to such an arrangement, but difficulties have arisen in regard to details. Those difficulties are not yet removed; but I am not without hopes that the two Governments may come to an understanding on the matter.

(Friday, 28th March.)

THE "ALABAMA" CASE.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER rose to ask the noble viscount whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to the danger to our friendly relations with the United States, resulting from the fitting-out in our ports of ships of war for the service of the self-styled Confederate States, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and of the policy of neutrality adopted by this country. Some persons, he said, most of whom were British subjects, were, in defiance of the Queen's Proclamation, and the statutes of the realm, breaking the law, and were engaged in acts which placed the country in danger of being involved in war. That was so notorious a fact, that papers had been presented with regard to one of the most flagrant cases—the fitting-out of the *Alabama*. The first question for consideration was, whether the Government had done all that they could to prevent these breaches of the law; and the second was, whether they

were impressed with the necessity of doing their utmost to prevent them for the future. So great was the danger, that he thought the House ought not to separate for the holidays without obtaining from the Government an answer upon this point, more especially as to the future. With regard to the past, it would be more convenient if the discussion could be postponed, as additional light would be thrown upon it by the papers which had been asked for. Nevertheless, in the present state of feeling, both in this country and in America, he thought that the Government ought at once verbally to give the explanation which the facts stated in the paper already published seemed to demand. On the 23d of last June the American Minister wrote to Earl Russell, and, after referring to the case of the *Oreto*, said :

"I am now under the painful necessity of apprising your lordship that a new and still more powerful war-steamer is nearly ready for departure from the port of Liverpool, on the same errand. This vessel has been built and launched from the dockyard of persons, one of whom is now sitting as a member of the House of Commons, and is fitting-out for the especial and manifest object of carrying on hostilities by sea. It is about to be commanded by one of the insurgent agents, the same who sailed in the *Oreto*. The parties engaged in the enterprise are well known at Liverpool to be agents and officers of the insurgents in the United States."

His statement was confirmed by the letter of the American Consul at Liverpool, who wrote: 'The evidence I have is entirely conclusive to my mind. . . . The foreman in Messrs. Laird's yard says she is the sister to the gunboat the *Oreto*, and has been built for the same parties and the same purpose.' The vessel was apparently built under circumstances which suggested concealment, for he added: 'The strictest watch is kept over the vessel. No person, except those immediately engaged upon her, is admitted into the yard.'

He went on to say how she was equipped, and ended with a statement, that "when completed and armed, she would be a most formidable and dangerous craft, and if not prevented from going to sea, will do much mischief to our commerce. The persons engaged in her construction say that no better vessel of her class was ever built." This information was forwarded to the Foreign Office on the 23d of June, and was transmitted to the Customs authorities, who replied that they could take no steps to prevent the departure of the vessel. He should like to know what steps the Customs authorities took to find out the truth or falsehood of the American Consul, which was afterwards so well justified by the result. On the 22nd of July the American Minister again wrote to Earl Russell, enclosing six depositions, which abundantly proved that the vessel was on the point of sailing as an armed vessel of war.

Mr. ROEBUCK.—The hon. member says "armed." But was she armed?

Mr. W. E. FORSTER.—The evidence was that the vessel was to be built and fitted up as a fighting ship in all respects.

Mr. ROEBUCK.—She had no guns.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER.—No, but she was furnished with powder canisters, and was fitted for the reception of guns. The depositions proved the connection of the agent of the Confederate Government, Captain Bullock, with this vessel, as superintending her construction in Laird's yard, while an old man-of-war'sman deposed to his having been enlisted by the agent of the Confederate States, Captain Butcher, to sail in the vessel. This deponent joined the vessel in Messrs. Laird and Co.'s yard at Birkenhead, and he went on to say:

"The said vessel is a screw steamer of about 1100 tons burden, as far as I can judge, and is built and fitted-up as a fighting-ship in all respects. She has a magazine, and shot and canister racks on deck, and is pierced for guns. . . There are now about thirty hands on board her, who have been engaged to go out in her. Most of them are men who have previously served on board fighting-ships. It is well known by the hands on board that the vessel is going out as a privateer for the Confederate Government, to act against the United States under a commission from Mr. Jefferson Davis."

The next paper was the opinion of the hon. and learned member for Plymouth (Mr. Collier), which was given at the request of the American Government:

"I have perused the above affidavits, and I am of opinion that the Collector of Customs would be justified in detaining the vessel. Indeed, I should think it his duty to detain her; and that if, after the application which has been made to him, supported by the evidence which has been laid before me, he allows the vessel to leave Liverpool, he will incur a heavy responsibility—a responsibility of which the Board of Customs, under whose direction he appears to be acting, must take their share. It appears difficult to make out a stronger case of infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter. It well deserves consideration whether, if the vessel be allowed to escape, the Federal Government would not have serious grounds of remonstrance."

That opinion was dated July 23, 1862, and its validity appeared to have been allowed by the Government, because Earl Russell wrote, that four or five days afterwards he submitted it to the law-officers of the Crown, and that he had telegraphed for the seizure of the vessel. Now, how was it that five days elapsed after the receipt of this letter before any action was taken by the Government? Earl Russell had been informed that the vessel was ready to sail, and he had the strongest possible grounds of suspicion that she was going out in the service of the Confederate States. The House ought also to know how it was that the Customs authorities, whose duty it was to prevent the breach of the law, independently of the action of the Foreign Office and of the American Government, took no steps whatever in the matter. Writing to Mr. Adams on the 22d of September, Earl Russell said:

"The report of the law-officers was not received until the 29th of July, and on the same day a telegraphic message was forwarded to Her

Majesty's Government, stating that the vessel had sailed that morning. Instructions were then despatched to Ireland to detain the vessel should she put into Queenstown, and similar instructions have been sent to the Governor of the Bahamas, in case of her visiting Nassau."

There was another question upon which, as he saw the Solicitor-General present, he should like to have information. As orders had been sent to detain the vessel if she visited Nassau, why was she not subsequently detained in Port Royal, where, after fighting the *Hatteras*, she took refuge for six days last January? It was certainly a curious coincidence that the day on which the opinion of the law-officers was received was the very day when this vessel got away. She left professedly on a pleasure excursion, and notwithstanding the suspicion which attached to her, the Customs authorities did not find out that this was her actual departure. She sailed out under the British flag, and in Angra Bay was joined by two other vessels, and was supplied with arms and stores. At the time it was said that she ceased to hoist the British and hoisted the Confederate flag; but had the Government attempted to find out whether she did make this change, for if she had not ceased to be a British ship she was, of course, still under British jurisdiction? She made good use of her time, for up to the 16th September she had captured and burnt ten vessels. She sailed under the British flag, and kept it hoisted till she was upon the point of seizing her prey, when she lowered it to give place to that of the Confederates. These proceedings gave rise to a great deal of feeling in America; and a protest was issued by a body of merchants in that country. In that protest they said that a large number of American ships had been captured by this vessel; that the cargoes of those ships had been plundered, and the crews subjected to brutal treatment. The protest further stated that the vessel which had committed those depredations had come from an English port; that up to the time of the commission of the outrages complained of, she had been at no other than an English port; and that she sailed under the English flag, which she only exchanged for that of the rebels when within reach of her prey. These merchants held that the British Government were responsible for the acts of this vessel. Now he did not mean to say that our Government was responsible for them, but he was not astonished that American merchants should suppose that they were, considering that, with the exception of two or three officers, those who had charge of her were Englishmen, that she was manned by a British crew, that she used the British flag, and that she had been built by British builders, and contracted for by British agents. However, if the case was confined to the proceedings of the *Alabama*, he should not have brought it under the notice of the House. He had no wish to make a case against the country or the Government; but when it came to this, that it was expected the *Alabama* would be followed by many other vessels of the same class, the matter became one which deeply affected our interests and our friendly relations with the United States. So early as the 30th of September last there was a

letter from Mr. Adams, in which he said he had strong reason to believe that other enterprises of the same kind were on foot in different ports in the United Kingdom. In the month of October, one month after the date of that letter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made several speeches in the north of England, in one of which he said that the Confederate States had an army, and in a very short time would have a navy. In the very same month there was an official letter from the Secretary of the Confederate navy to the Confederate agent in this country, which stated that six iron-clad steamers had been contracted for. Why, that was a supply which the noble lord, the Secretary for the Admiralty, would jump at; and from the fact stated in the official letter, it would seem that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's prophecy was to be followed by a speedy fulfilment. He did not mean to ask the Government to infringe upon the Act of Parliament. What he did ask them to do was to carry out the law; and if they found that the law was not sufficient for the purpose, he thought they ought to come down to that House and demand further powers. In doing so they would only be following the example of the United States, which had demanded and obtained summary powers to be used in our favour. He was not sure that they had waited for our request that they should take that course, or whether we had made any request of them; but at the time of the rebellion in Canada, the United-States' Foreign Enlistment Act not being found sufficient to prevent the transgression of the frontier between Canada and the United States, and the passage over that frontier of armed men (which was precisely the same case as that of armed vessels proceeding to the United States from our shores), they passed a temporary Act for two years, enlarging the powers of their Foreign Enlistment Act. He believed the Foreign Enlistment Act of the two countries had been the same. Both prohibited the equipment of armed men or armed vessels; but notwithstanding that, the United States passed a temporary Act enlarging the scope of the permanent enactment. In December 1862, Earl Russell wrote to Mr. Adams that the British Government was prepared to make an amendment in our law, with the view of rendering it more effectual to prevent the fitting out of vessels, if the United States would do the same thing at the same time; and on the 14th of February last, writing to Lord Lyons, the noble earl said that, as regarded the equipment of vessels, Mr. Adams had stated that his Government was willing to listen to any proposition from our Government, but they did not see how their law could be improved: in reply to which he (Earl Russell) had said our Government took the same view with respect to our law. It might now be alleged that the noble earl had made that statement because he had not been met by the United-States' Government; but it must be remembered that the latter Government had made the alteration to which he had just alluded, under similar circumstances, only a few years ago. When we were engaged in the Russian war, we had blockaded the ports of Russia, in like manner as the United States now blockaded the Confederate

ports, but at the same time there was considerable anxiety in this country lest persons in the United States should start privateers under the Russian flag. In consequence of that feeling our ambassador and consuls in the United States did, what no doubt the American ambassador and the American consuls were now doing in this country—watched very narrowly every thing that was going on. He believed it could be stated with confidence that, notwithstanding the many strong temptations to American merchants to fit out vessels to prey on English commerce, not one privateer left the American ports to aid Russia during the war. He believed it had been supposed that a ship called the *General Admiral* was fitted out at that time in one of the American ports for the purpose of assisting the Russian Government; but Mr. Webb, an extensive ship-builder in America, had explained the circumstances connected with the vessel. He had received an order from the Russian Government to build the *General Admiral* before the breaking out of the war, and, in 1853, he commenced the work. Shortly after that the war broke out between Russia and this country. Doubts arose as to the legality of continuing the work. The result was, its suspension, and the postponement of the fulfilment of the contract till after the restoration of peace. A still more remarkable case related to the case of a ship in America, under circumstances very similar to the *Alabama* in this country. As soon as the American Government received information on the subject they libelled the ship, detaining it under the charge of the marshal, until the British Consul was convinced that it was not intended for the service of Russia. There were some curious circumstances connected with the ship in question. It belonged to an eminent merchant of the name of Low, who suffered most by the depredations of the *Alabama*, and who was one of the largest contributors to the American fund for the relief of Lancashire distress. On that occasion the Chamber of Commerce of New York passed a resolution, setting forth that it was the duty of the Government to maintain the neutrality laws of the country, and denouncing those who violated them as disturbers of the peace of the world. It was not, therefore, surprising that indignation resolutions should now be passed at New York on account of armed vessels leaving England to attack the American commerce. He did not ask the Government to infringe upon the right of any British subject, but if the Custom-house officers at Liverpool had acted with the same diligence in the case of the *Alabama*, as the Americans acted in the case of the ship he had just mentioned, that vessel would never have gone out from this country. After all, they must consider what would have been their feelings in England if that had been done in America during the Russian war which was now being done in England. It appeared to him that the Custom-house authorities, whose business it was to see the law put into force, were acting in some respect in the wrong. They seemed to suppose that it was not their business to put the law in force, but to wait for information from the Americans. Upon this point they were mistaken. It was not a question of sympathy between North

and South, but of obedience to British law. It might be said that the United States had so much to do that they would allow these things to pass by with impunity. If that were really so, England should, nevertheless, consider what a precedent it was making for the future, when this country might be a belligerent. In such a case, was it to be supposed that the United States would pursue towards England the same course of conduct as during the Crimean war? In the present lamentable civil war in America this country had hitherto, under no little provocation, preserved neutrality, and he trusted that the Government would now do their utmost to prevent that neutrality being broken for the sake of private interests, and in order that money might be put into the pockets of a few shipowners and contractors.

(To be continued in our next.)

Original Correspondence.

WEST-INDIA EMANCIPATION.

18, Canonbury Villas, Islington,
London, 14th April, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—I take the opportunity to pen a few lines, trusting they may be of some use to the anti-slavery cause.

An opinion is entertained by a great many persons in this country, that to maintain the slaves in the Southern States of America would be a dangerous experiment, considering their long endurance of that vile system of villany, which has incapacitated them for employing that liberty to the advantage of themselves and their country. Now, Sir, I consider such an opinion to be the matter altogether; not to say how contradictory it appears to well-authenticated facts, founded on fallacy, and quite a mistaken view of patent to our eyes in the West-Indian colonies.

Connected with the result of emancipation in the colonies, there have been representations so varied as to make the propriety of this Act apparently questionable on the part of those whose desire it is to keep their fellow-creatures in bondage.

The States of America, during the Union, often, when remonstrated with as to the sin of persisting in this barbarous system, would point to what are regarded as the sad results which have been produced by British emancipation. If, then, such reports are true, which I flatly contradict, is sympathy for the Slaves in America, who are enduring a vassalage the most inhuman, to be lulled, from the fear that the same, if not a worse state of things, may be brought about, as it has been experienced in our West-Indian colonies?

Happily, I am now in a position, from circumstances and facts, to shew that immediate emancipation of the American slaves would result in nothing else than the gradual improvement of that class. Such was the case with those in the West Indies, liberated by British philanthropy, as well as with those belonging to foreign Powers.

As to the supposition that American Slavery should be a progressive measure, such an idea is a most absurd incompatibility. I would ask the advocates of such a project how they would commence? Would they liberate a man from durance vile by degrees? And if so, what part of him should regain his liberty first, as a test that the other part may safely follow? It is perfectly ridiculous to contemplate such an hypothesis in devising means to satisfy the slave in thinking of the future on behalf of his offspring. Now to this purpose you must first give the man his freedom, then let him have the same work to perform as he had when a slave, under specified regulations as between master and man: if he does his work, he is worth his freedom; and if he do not, he is amenable to the laws of the country in which he lives, and he will soon find out consequences to his cost.

But the objector to full emancipation may say, let there be a period of apprenticeship, as a criterion from which to judge how absolute liberty would be appreciated. To such an one I would say, from my own experience, that the very notion of apprenticeship is all a farce, unless the subjects for emancipation could be apprenticed to disinterested new inhabitants, untainted by prejudice against the sable race, and, believing that they have the same feelings as other men, would be sent for that special purpose, while every slaveholder should be compelled to quit the country during the progress of such an experiment. This idea would no doubt be as impracticable as that for gradual liberation is unfair, and incongruous to every true philanthropist.

The four years' apprenticeship in the British colonies was a great injustice to the slaves, some of whom overcame it by purchasing their term of servitude, thus manumitting themselves to full and immediate freedom before the time came for their legal deliverance, the sum paid by them being proportionately small, and decided by magisterial appraisement. So much, then, for the flimsy argument in favour of the apprenticeship system, which leads me to ask whether the Israelites were delivered piecemeal out of Egyptian bondage, and, if not so, whether the idea of preparatory freedom is not palpably absurd.

America is a point of attraction to emigrants from this country and other parts of Europe, who, being doubtless superior in intelligence and civilization, whilst their vices are imported thence, have virtues also which are of some value, and afford the negro population many advantages that have a tendency to rendering the slaves more intelligent than a similar class of persons in the West Indies. These can and do bear a fair contrast with others in the same sphere, among whom no such tide of immigration ever sets in, either from local or natural causes; the

latter being a tropical climate, and therefore very speculative for unacclimatized persons; whilst the former is temperate, and therefore adapted to European constitutions. The last mentioned being placed in circumstances of higher civilization, arising from contact and observation, which are inevitable, owing to a large annual accession of immigration, must necessarily be better prepared for immediate emancipation from the bondage under which they are groaning than those were in the West Indies, who never had such advantages, and still have fully appreciated that glorious boon.

With reference to the injustice of the apprenticeship system to the already too much oppressed slave, I would remark, as regards the four years' servitude preparatory to British emancipation, that the allowance of food and clothing was very insufficient—ten pints of Indian corn and two pounds of salt fish weekly; two check shirts, two Osnaburg trowsers, and two caps, were all that was allowed yearly. It may be said, however, that under that system the labourers had every Saturday to themselves for raising their own produce. To this I reply, Very right; but in nine cases out of ten the poor creatures were deprived of their time by the caprice of the master, under the pretext of some fault committed during the five days' servitude. This forfeiture was in addition to sentences of some weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, by a time-serving stipendiary magistrate sent out by the Imperial Government.

Another great evil connected with that system is, that the persons of females, whether married or single, are not their own, solicitations by their masters being constantly made and oppressively insisted upon, which, if not yielded to, result in every thing being done that is possible to make their lives miserable. Then, in addition to what I have stated, the fact that the master will lose his entire hold of his slaves at a given time, makes him hold them with a more tenacious grasp in exorbitant exactions. Indeed, the annoyance and misery occasioned to the slave during this preparatory state became unendurable, while the slaveowner vented his spleen on him from the thought that freedom could be looked forward to, which was most galling to the outrageous master.

Now, let us look at the slave set free from his apprenticeship and the chains of bondage. The first thing the master did was to send him adrift upon the arrival of freedom, leaving him to seek a precarious subsistence. The slave, being thus deprived of his natural and ordinary means of support, was compelled to have recourse to ruinous and incidental expedients, which tested his mental capacities, and originated novel and unsatisfactory enterprise. The more gifted, surrounded by sympathies, secured small plots of ground, which they divided and subdivided, and

underlet to their less fortunate or speculative companions. Hence arose what may be denominated a system of squatting, which resulted in greater insubordination to the planters, as it gave the emancipated a sort of independent feeling, inasmuch as they were suddenly thrown upon their own resources for the maintenance of themselves and families, contrary to their wish or intentions, for their minds were made up to remain on the estates as labourers, at a weekly rate of wages.

So far, however, was the planter disposed to act in contravention of this implied conduct, that he not only drove off his liberated slaves from the estate, but even refused them the produce of their own independent toil during the free days of their apprenticeship upon the estates, awarded them as a privilege, by driving in herds of cattle to eat up the productions which were legitimately the property of the emancipated.

Hence arose the poverty which supervened amongst this class of people, till they could grow a supply of provisions for themselves and families; and the panic that resulted in the labour-market is not attributable to the emancipated, but to the caprice and perversity of the planters themselves, and their recklessness to the interests of their constituents—great landlords in England. In fact, the planters, in driving away the labourers, said the owners did not care about carrying on the cultivation of their estates, and many of them sold the machinery on the spot at a sacrifice as old metal.

I do not uphold the emancipated slaves as paragons of excellence and obedience in all respects, and especially considering the oppression and injustice under which they had been all their lives groaning; for in their case, as well as in all other grades of society, the saying of Solomon may be readily applied—"Surely oppression maketh a wise man mad," and much more then would it make the class whose case I am advocating shew frequent ebullitions of outraged impatience; but these would form exceptions to the general rule, as they were too much weighed down for any systematic opposition to authority or rule. The only tangible fault attributable to them is that of absenting themselves once or twice a week without leave, after having signed a contract for a certain and specific term.

These violations usually resulted in forfeiture of wages due in the current month, otherwise ten or twelve days' imprisonment, which naturally so galled the labourers, that they gave a month's notice to leave the estate, knowing, at the same time, that for three days' voluntary labour they would get as much wages as for the entire week under a contract, which advantage was only discovered upon some regaining their liberty, and setting themselves free from any surveillance.

The emancipated labourers, those becoming

alive to their own interest, necessarily secured for themselves the greatest amount of comfort which civilization and freedom could afford. They saw that they had power to call their wives and children their own, to think and act for themselves as members of a Christian as well of civil society, which has resulted in their making terms for themselves with those who would employ them; and in cases where a fair chance presented itself of profitable labour they have embarked in little commercial enterprises; if in a town, in trading, and if in the country, as a sort of carrier of sugar and other produce to shipping ports, thus making a community, and acquiring a social status which never would have resulted from Slavery itself, nor have been contemplated had the slaves been retained by their masters upon their emancipation as labourers on ordinary hire of 9d. per day.

The planter, although thus deprived of negro labour contracted for, still continued drawing from his landlord in England a sum equivalent to that demanded on the contract, keeping out of view the notorious fact, that, having no labour, he had no right to draw upon his constituent for expenses not actually incurred on the estate. The landlord, continually honouring and paying such drafts, in large sums, to his planter, and receiving no commensurate returns, in the end became ruined, and then the estate, becoming unprofitable, the planter would acquit himself by charging such sad results to the indolence of the emancipated slave. What falsehood! as all locally experienced in West-Indian matters can notify, when nearly all the labourers had been discharged from the estates months and years past, and the planter left to wallow in excesses of every kind, and especially in inebriation.

The estate or estates thus ruined are then put up for sale, and not unfrequently fall into the hands of the said planter, who was the occasion of ruin to his landlord, he having taken good care to feather his own nest at the expense of fleecing the original absent proprietor.

The absenteeism of original landlords being now to some extent substituted by resident proprietors, a better state of things follows: crops are much larger than they were five years before the emancipation. The trade revenue is double what it was at that period, a more general feeling of self-reliance is maintained, and society is assuming a more Christian and circumspect development.

These cheering results are not intended to apply specially to Jamaica, although they may do so in a great measure. That island is unfortunately under certain peculiarities which are not applicable to British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad, and other small islands, where there is the most marked improvement. Perhaps the determined and dogged opposition Jamaica made to emancipation in the first instance, and the determina-

tion with which it still retains the spirit of its intolerance towards the negro population, may have provoked that state of things which all well wishers to the island deplore.

The above imperfect sketch of usages and of such incidents as are of vital importance to the well being of all classes of society in the West-Indian colonies I have endeavoured to give with special and pointed truthfulness, by way of eliciting the due consideration of the British community to Slavery and its consequences, in order that they can see the necessity of that cursed and villainous system being speedily abolished, wherever it exists, irrespective of any idea that it should be done by graduation—a project with reference to Slavery in any part of the world that should be most rigidly opposed.

In the above, my observations have been based upon what I have personally experienced in some of the colonies among which the state of things is nearly similar. Being a native, and residing in one of them, I may be regarded, and rightly too, as a proper exponent of the blessed and beneficial results, both to master and man, when the slaves throughout the world are favoured with universal security from oppression, under the enjoyment of long-desired liberty.

I shall soon give you a detail of facts with respect to non- or irregular payment of wages, and the consequences which have followed.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

R. B. PHIPPS.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Hon. Secretary of the *Emancipation Society* presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, and would feel greatly obliged by the publication of the enclosed extract of a letter from Dr. Hodgkin, written in Italy. It will be seen that this valuable communication contains many thoughts which merit the serious consideration of every friend of the negro at the present time.

“I have noticed in the papers thy labours, in conjunction with others in the *Emancipation Society*, and though the *Times* endeavours to cast ridicule and contempt upon you, I have no doubt that you do good. You must, at least for the present time, convince the Federals, and for the future you will leave proofs for the historian that England has not been unanimous in her favour and support of the Confederates. There would, without some such demonstration as you have made, be a danger of certain striking facts having too great an influence on opinion. Foreigners, even well disposed to England, think that our Government was wrong in the affair of the *Alabama*, and others may find strong proofs that our sham neutrality has provided masked

batteries of formidable character for the South. There is, however, if I am not much mistaken, something more important for you, the *Anti-Slavery Society*, and other friends to the African race, to think of and provide against. Though I believe in the sincerity of Mr. Lincoln, and of many of the Northern men, I think there are grounds for the apprehensions which many entertain that the recent proclamation of liberty to the slaves in the revolted States may bring down some signal sufferings on these poor people, and that, even in the Free States, those who may be fortunate to escape thither will have many difficulties to contend with. These States themselves, in some instances, reject them, and, even in the others, what will they do when not required as soldiers or for Government works? To send them off, well appointed and provided for, to the healthiest parts of Africa, would doubtless be a good measure, but expensive, and, in due time for the purpose, probably impracticable. Another plan more easy of execution, more within our co-operation, and more directly calculated to obviate some of the evils likely at once to arise on the conclusion of the present war, would be to promote their settlement in the West Indies to whatever European nation they may belong, (excepting to Spain); but those of England, France, and Denmark, after Hayti, would probably be the best. If introduced with such arrangements as would promote their happiness and prosperity, and consequently their advance in the intellectual and social scale, they would not merely increase the productions of the islands, but increase their security against the restoration of Slavery, and check the increase of the slaveholding power of the neighbouring continent, which is the chief and most pressing reason for immediate attention being given to the subject. It seems certain that the African slave-trade is now on the increase, but what is the cause of this? Faithless Spain will perhaps be the reply. But then, why should Spain require more slaves for Cuba now than formerly, especially when the Southern States are gradually conveying their negroes thither? One reason which suggests itself is, that it is foreseen that at no distant period a reflux of migration must take place, and that Cuba will afford both a supply and a place in *transitu* from Africa.

“Spain will thus be true to her imperishable character for cruelty, and unless the friends to African freedom in England are prudent as well as active, English influence will do very little to check her. We have seen that our Government has given its sanction—I might almost say its congratulation—to Spain, on its bare resumption of the Spanish portion of St. Domingo. To that portion which is still independent, but struggling with difficulties, it has sent a *chargé d’Affaires* who may be personally unobjectionable or even commendable, but whose antecedents with Rajah

Brooke and the Dyaks cannot have qualified him for a post in which a British official of experience as well as capacity might be of infinite use to a power like Hayti, menaced from America, Spain, and probably from France, did our Government really wish to sustain it. Again, in sending such men as Colonel Hill to West-India governorships, it is upholding and encouraging the section of West-Indian whites opposed to the coloured people taking their share in the local government, or bent on thwarting and opposing them, instead of helping them when their talents or influence bring them into office. These and other views of a like kind make me feel that time should not be lost in building up a sufficiently numerous and intellectually capable and influential coloured population in the vicinity of the Southern States, both to compete with them in the produce-market and to thwart them in the slave-market. We do not want either to agitate or exasperate, but quietly and perseveringly, as in days past, to work out and carry our object. Thou wilt perhaps say that I take too gloomy a view of the subject. I fear I do not; and at all events the measures which I have sketched and advocated would tend to good rather than evil; and if our Government do not merit my grave suspicions, there will be no harm in acting towards it on the principle *equum excitare currentem*.

"Perhaps thou mayest be able to read what I have said in this part of my letter to our friend Chamervozow, (to whom give my kind regards,) and confer with him upon it. There is still work for the *Anti-Slavery Society*."

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN TO MRS. H. B. STOWE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the following letter to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe :

"Palace, Dublin, Jan. 6.

"DEAR MADAM,—In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet, I take the opportunity of laying before you what I collect to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course there is a great variety of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerners, and some with the South-erns; but far the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining.

"Those who are the least favourable to the Northerners are not so from any approbation of Slavery, but from not understanding that the war is waged in the cause of abolition. It was waged, they say, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union; and, in attestation of this, they refer

to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of Secessionists, while those who adhered to the Federal cause should be exempt from such confiscation, which, they say, did not savour much of zeal for abolition.

"Many, who have a great dislike to Slavery, yet hold that the Southerners had at least as much right to secede as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shewn great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognise the Southern States and break the blockade. Then, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing at England, and threats of an invasion of Canada, which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

"There are men also who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if the Confederates continue to hold their own, as they have done hitherto, and that a people who shall have maintained their independence for two or three years will be recognised by the principal European Powers. Such appears to have been the procedure of the European Powers in all similar cases—such as the revolt of the Anglo-American and Spanish-American colonies, of the Haytians and the Belgians. In these, and other like cases, the rule practically adopted seems to have been to recognise the revolt, not at once, but after a reasonable time had been allowed to see whether they could maintain their independence; and this without being understood to have pronounced any decision either way as to the justice of the cause.

"Moreover, there are many who say that the negroes and people of colour are far from being kindly or justly treated in the Northern States. An emancipated slave, at any rate, has not received good training for earning his bread by the wages of labour; and if, in addition to this, and his being treated as an outcast, he is excluded, as it is said, from many employments, by the refusal of the white labourers to work along with him, he will have gained little by taking refuge in the Northern States.

"I have now laid before you the views which I conceive to be most prevalent among us, and for which I am not myself responsible. For the safe and effectual emancipation of slaves I myself consider there is no plan so good as the gradual one, which was long ago suggested by Bishop Hinds. What he recommended was an *ad valorem* tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. Thus the slaves would be a burden to the master, and those the most so who should be the most intelligent and steady, and therefore the best qualified for freedom; and it would be his interest to train his slaves to be free labourers, and to emancipate them, one by one, as speedily as he could with safety. I fear, however, that the time is gone by for trying this experiment in America.

"With best wishes for the new year,

"I remain, dear Madam, yours faithfully,

"RD. WHATELY."

* Unavoidably pressed out till now.—ED. A S.R.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE beg respectfully to inform friends that their Subscriptions to the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, and to the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, fell due on the 1st of January, and we shall feel obliged by their remitting the amount to L. A. Chamerovzow, 27 New Broad Street, E.C., London, to whom Post-Office Orders should be made payable.

THE LATE WILLIAM CHURCHMAN.

WE are desirous of appealing to our friends and subscribers, on behalf of the widow and the youngest daughter of the late William Churchman, for thirty-five years messenger in the service of the *Anti-Slavery Society*. In consequence of his almost sudden decease, on the 21st of February last, his wife and his daughter—the latter in delicate health—have been left without resources, and their position is the more precarious, that Mrs. Churchman found herself obliged to relinquish her situation as housekeeper on the premises of the Society, in consequence of the changes for the service of the office, the Committee deemed it expedient to make. William Churchman brought up a large family respectably, and had he been spared, would probably have found suitable employment for his youngest daughter. Mrs. Churchman wishes to furnish and let out in apartments, a small house, to do which it is estimated that about One Hundred Pounds will suffice. A few subscriptions have already been sent in, and others are promised; but it is believed that an appeal made through the columns of the *Reporter* would probably meet the eye of many friends to whom William Churchman was well known, and who, having received civilities at his hands, would feel sufficient interest in the case of his widow and his daughter, to promote the subscription now set on foot in their behalf.

Communications to be addressed to L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary to the Society, at 27 New Broad Street, E.C., London.

N.B.—“He giveth twice who give quickly.”

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

OUR readers will probably not require to be reminded of the new slave-trade treaty con-

cluded last year between the United-States' Government and our own, granting a limited right of search. When the text of that treaty was published, the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* detected in it a serious omission, in the restriction to certain limits, of the right of search which had been conceded. An early opportunity was taken to bring the subject under the notice of Earl Russell, through the Right Hon. Lord Brougham; and if our friends will refer to our Parliamentary Record for the past year, they will find that Earl Russell admitted the gravity of the question, said he felt sure the Federal Government would interpose no obstacle to the rectification of the oversight, and promised that proper representations should be made to obtain it. The result has been the addition of an article which fully meets the point the Committee raised, and we have much pleasure in placing the text upon record. The ratifications of the new article were exchanged on the 1st April in London.

“Whereas by the first article of the treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, for the suppression of the African slave-trade, signed at Washington on the 7th of April 1862, it was stipulated and agreed that those ships of the respective navies of the two high contracting parties which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as thereafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African slave-trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African slave-trade contrary to the provisions of the said treaty; and that such cruisers may detain and send or carry away such vessels in order that they may not be brought to trial in the manner thereafter agreed upon; and whereas it was by the said article further stipulated and agreed, that the reciprocal right of search and detention should be exercised only within the distance of 200 miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the 32nd parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba; and whereas the two high contracting parties are desirous of rendering the said treaty still more efficacious for its purpose, the plenipotentiaries who signed the said treaty have, in virtue of their full powers, agreed that the reciprocal right of visit and detention, as defined in the article aforesaid, may be exercised also within thirty leagues of the Island of Madagascar, within thirty leagues of the Island of Puerto Rico, and within thirty leagues of the Island of San Domingo.

"The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty concluded between the two high contracting parties on the 7th of April 1862, and shall have the same duration as that treaty. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

"Done at Washington the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(L.S.) "LYONS.

(L.S.) "WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN MEDIATION.

WE record the resolutions passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington, against foreign mediation in the rebellion. They were reported by Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"Whereas it appears from the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress, that a proposition, friendly in form, looking to the pacification through foreign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French, and promptly declined by the President; and whereas the idea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and such Governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States; and whereas, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign intervention which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congress should declare its convictions thereon, therefore

"Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of foreign Powers for the pacific adjustment of international questions, where the United States were the party of the first part, and some other sovereign Power the party of the second part; and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natural and humane desire of foreign Powers to aid in arresting domestic troubles, which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the rebellion at the national life has fallen heavily upon the labouring population of Europe; yet notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unreasonable and inadmissible, that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding

of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged.

"Resolved, That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the Republic that it may build a new Power, whose corner-stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be Slavery; that for the suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the Republic, and to prevent the establishment of such a Power, the National Government is now employing armies and fleets, in full faith, through these efforts, all the purposes of conspirators and rebels will be crushed; that while engaged in this struggle, on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign Power, whatever form it may take, having for its effect the arrest of these efforts, is, just in proportion to its influence, an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared principles, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditure of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much-desired day of peace: that with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the rebellion, or to weaken those relations of goodwill with foreign Powers, which the United States are happy to cultivate.

"Resolved, That the rebellion, from its beginning and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded the outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign Powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependent upon the regular supplies of the great Southern staple, that sooner or later their Governments would be constrained to take side with the rebellion in some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention if the milder form did not prevail; that the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference quickens anew, and that without this life-giving support it must soon yield to the great and paternal authority of the National Government; that considering these things, which are aggravated by the motive of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign Powers have not frankly told the chiefs of the rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hopeless, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with Slavery as its corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind, that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

"Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good government and of human rights everywhere among men, anxious for the speedy restoration of peace which shall secure tranquility at home and remove all occasion for complaint abroad, and awaiting with well-assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion

through which all these things rescued from present danger will be secured for ever, and the Republic one and indivisible triumphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind, hereby announce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted according to the humane principles of Christian States until the rebellion shall be suppressed; and they reverently invoke upon the cause the blessings of Almighty God.

"Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions through the Secretary of State to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the Governments to which they are accredited."

PETITION AGAINST THE SUGAR DUTIES.

WE subjoin the text of the Barbados petition, for a differential duty in favour of free-grown sugars. We have no hesitation in declaring that the Sugar Act of 1846 was a most unjust and an equally unjustifiable measure, and has been productive of much embarrassment to our planters. But while we should like to see some decisive legislation on the subject of slave-grown produce generally, and are of opinion that Government should, without delay, adopt a finality measure in relation to it, we do not see our way to a successful agitation for the re-imposition of differential duties in favour of free-grown sugars. The present ministry is, of course, on the opposite side, and the Earl of Derby is not less decided in his views. When he was last in office, a deputation from the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* waited upon him, and suggested, as one remedy for the slave-trade, either the total prohibition of all sugars from Cuba, until the traffic in negroes should be abolished, or the imposition of a high differential duty. The Earl of Derby declared at once that "the measure was one no ministry would dare to bring forward, and that it was of no use agitating the question any longer." His lordship appears to have been so timid, lest his views should be misrepresented, that he was at the pains of forwarding to the *Times* a brief account of the interview, with his own remarks at some length. At any rate, such was our impression; for no report of what passed on that occasion was furnished to any of the newspapers by any one connected with the Committee, nor by their authority. If a differential or a prohibitory duty were laid upon slave-grown sugars from Cuba, the first result would be to raise the price of the article, from whatever source derived, and the consumer would thus be made to pay the penalty which ought justly to fall only upon the Spanish slaveowners.

Their sugar would be certain soon to find a market, and, ultimately, its way into ours, without possibility of preventing its introduction. Such, at least, is the argument of the free-traders, who regard the subject from only the commercial point of view. The great point of the petition is in its fourth clause. It meets with our cordial approval, and we cannot but think that it is in the power of the West-India planters to move the Government to some course, if they will only combine their efforts for this one single object. We would advise them to confine their agitation to a demand that Government take prompt and energetic steps for obtaining from Spain the fulfilment of her slave-trade treaties, leaving it to Government to choose its mode of action. In this we can help them, and are willing to do so; but, in our opinion, no favourable result is to be anticipated from an agitation for the re-imposition of differential duties.

PETITION.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The Humble Petition of the several Persons whose names are hereunto subscribed—
Sheweth:

"That your Petitioners are greatly interested in the growth of the sugar cane.

"That for some years past they have suffered from the Act of the Imperial Government, passed in 1846, whereby slave and free-grown sugar were admitted at one and the same duty.

"That by reason of that Act, Cuba, the great foreign slave-producing sugar country, has enormously increased her export of that article.

"That your Petitioners consider that when a nation contracts, for a money payment, to suppress the disgraceful traffic of the slave-trade, that such contract should be enforced, or the advantages arising from it forfeited, especially when one of the contracting parties is put to an annual expense of more than 1,000,000*l.* sterling, in order to prevent a trade that has been abolished universally by treaty.

"That your Petitioners consider that the present distress amongst the cotton-manufacturing operatives at home arises from the fact that slave is cheaper than free-grown cotton, or otherwise cotton would not have ceased to be an article of export from the West-Indian Colonies.

"That your Petitioners fear, unless a differential duty be enforced, or the slave-trade be effectually suppressed, that slave-grown sugar, like cotton, may supersede sugar grown by free-labour.

"That your Petitioners would remind your Right Honourable House that part of the present duty levied on sugar is levied as a war duty.

"That the Crimean War has now ceased for nine years; but that, although the increased income tax levied as a war duty has been reduced, your Petitioners are still burthened with the war duty on sugar.

"That your Petitioners are aware that the consumers pay the increased duty; but they respectfully submit that such increased duty interferes with the consumption of their staple, and thereby lessens its value.

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Right Honourable House will take their case into your consideration, and afford them such relief as shall seem meet to your Right Honourable House; and your Petitioners will ever pray."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

THE subjoined is from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* of the 8th March, from the correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*. We need add no comment upon the remarks of the writer:

"Camp Blunt, Ark., Feb. 26, 1863.

"The Cherokee National Council has just adjourned. It convened in Delaware District, Cherokee Nation, a few miles from Camp John Ross, where Colonel Phillips camped the 3rd Brigade, to guard its proceedings. The result of this Legislative Assembly is the most significant and instructive. The members of the body were elected nearly two years ago. They are the old Legislature—the Legislature that was coerced into an ordinance of secession by the rebel army. The first act of the Legislature was to repeal the ordinance of secession, which was done unanimously. The next act was to deprive of office in the nation, and disqualify all who should continue to be rebellious or disloyal to the United States' Government. The courts and other legal business of the nation will go on as heretofore the moment the country is peaceable enough to warrant it.

"A law was enacted appointing a delegation to visit Washington about the military and civil affairs of the nation, and this delegation was authorised to abolish Slavery in the nation should the Congress extend the same privilege to the nation as to the Border States. This was to be a remunerated emancipation, hanging to the clause of a bargain.

"But this could neither meet the wishes or the notions of the Cherokee legislators. Captain Bird Geitz, somewhat noted for fighting the rebels in the mountains before he joined the Federal service, a full-blooded Indian, and good lawyer, framed a Bill for unconditional emancipation. He introduced his Bill with a fine speech, and was eloquently supported by Captain James Vand, Lieut.-Col. Lewis Deming, and others. The argument was this: 'That Slavery had precipitated this peaceful, happy, and glorious nation in war. Slavery was responsible for all the ills that had befallen the Cherokee people and the country. That President Lincoln had struck at the head of the monster in his Emancipation Proclamation, and that it behoves every patriot and statesman to sustain the President and meet the issue. That without this there was no peace for our distracted country.' A few clung to the hope of emancipation with compensation, and urged the losses of the people already, but the majority urged that the Bill

ought not to be so clogged. If the Government chose to pay the loyal, very well; but they would leave such a necessary act as the abolition of Slavery to no contingencies, and no one should do it for them. It was their work. To the question that 'free negroes would crowd in,' &c., Lieut.-Col. Deming made an eloquent reply, in which he said that, awakened by the grandeur of this struggle, the Cherokee nation could surely afford to do right, and look for God's blessing on our cause, if a million of refugees should flock to it.

"Nothing could be more instructive to us as a nation than this simple and great action of the Cherokee people. We boast of ourselves, of our intelligence and shrewdness, yet debate and cavil at this late day over selfish interests that have betrayed us, and base prejudices that have led us to ruin. Surely God, in his infinite wisdom, has raised up these people to rebuke those who would still fight against the providences of God. When the history of this great rebellion, and of this nation, is written, the Cherokees shall make no mean figure. Under the leadership of Col Phillips, they fought desperately at Newtonia, and Cane Hill, and have distinguished themselves in every battle of the South-west this past season. They have fought fearlessly and bravely, second to no other troops, even while their families have suffered untold misery and disaster; and now they come cheerfully up to offer the slavery of their nation to the cause of Liberty and Union. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." KAW.

CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO RACE.

It is really marvellous how, at this juncture, the old allegations against the mental equality of the negro with the white race, so rife during the struggle for emancipation, and which one would think had been completely disproved, are revived, to justify the keeping of that race in bondage; just as if, were the allegations correct, it could possibly afford any pretext for subverting and keeping it in subjection. Were such a doctrine once admitted, in extenuation of slaveholding, where, we venture to ask, would be the limitation? It may be as well, under these circumstances, to reproduce some very recent evidence bearing on the question we have referred to.

DR. BAIKIE AND THE INTELLECT OF NEGROES.

"To the Editor of the (London) *Daily News*.

"Bida Nupe, Central Africa. Jan. 14, 1862.

"SIR,—Having been cut off from all communication with the outer world for nearly two years, I only lately received the *Daily News* and other periodicals for the latter months of 1859 and for 1860; and this must account for the late appearance of the present letter. In an account of an American meeting, where the subject of Slavery was introduced, one of the speakers asserted, as an argument in its favour, that the intellect of Africans is inferior to that of white races. The name 'African' is of wide application, and includes many races, but as regards one among them to which this term is

frequently confined—viz. the negro—having now lived among them for nearly five years, and had constant daily opportunities of observation, I have no hesitation in contradicting the statement. The intellect of the negro races is uncultivated and untried to any extent, but I feel certain that when duly developed it will be found in no respect inferior. It certainly has its peculiarities, as that of every race has, as may be seen on comparing a Russian with a Dane, a German with a Spaniard, or, in our own islands, on contemplating the reflecting progressive Anglo-Saxon with the impulsive, unthinking Celt.

Could the American speaker see the king of the country from which I am now writing, I believe he would change his opinion. Could he see the amount of business he daily gets through, the manner in which he rules his kingdom, how he manages the various races of his subjects, his ideas of justice, his acquaintance with every detail, he would be compelled to acknowledge that at least one African was a man of intellect. I have mentioned him, as being near to me, he first occurred to my recollection, but I could, were it necessary, adduce many other instances. Among my followers I have representatives of some seven or eight distinct tribes, and I have found no difficulty in teaching them any trade or art, and I have now among them many whom I can implicitly trust. About nine months ago, I rescued a little girl about eight or nine years old from some slave-dealers; she belonged to a very rude tribe, and when I first received her she was rather wild-looking and savage. Since that time she has, by merely a little care being paid to her, quite altered her habits and appearance, and is quite reconciled to our semi-civilized life. She has acquired one rather difficult language, the Nùpe, and is now fast progressing with another, the Hàusa—and this, remember, is the progress of a mere child, of unpromising antecedents, in nine months.

"In another of your numbers, a correspondent, writing on the subject of the West Indies, asserts, on the authority of Barth, Richardson, and Livingstone, that the African races are incapable of steady, continuous labour. I do not so read Dr. Barth's account, while Dr. Livingstone's remarks apply to tribes of the Kaffre, and not of the negro race. My own observations, made during lengthened residences, often of several months, in various places, lead me to an opposite result. Wherever I have been, I have found the bulk of the population steadily pursuing their occupations from day to day, and from week to week, whether as traders, agricultural labourers, hunters, or fishermen; and as far as I can learn, they go on so for years, if not interrupted by sickness or war. Of course, their labour is not that of an English or Scotch workman; the climate is different and more exhausting, nor do either the culture or the means of living require such exertion. Here, in Nùpe, the farm labourer proceeds to his daily work at daylight, and never returns till after noon, possibly not till after 4 p.m. The Yómba race is noted above all for love of money, and Yómbans daily follow the pursuit of gain and the hoarding up of wealth as eagerly and as keenly and

unceasingly as Jews are held to do among us. I have among my followers men whose daily work would not be found fault with in England, especially those from Gbári, a country east from Nùpe.

"The education and improvement of negro races is worthy of all attention. The only place where it has been tried on a large scale is at Sierra Leone, and there, though the scholars make great progress in any prescribed line of study, yet, from some fundamental error in their moral training, the younger generation is not turning out as it should do. From my own experience in any business I might have to carry on in Central Africa, I would infinitely prefer taking my assistants from the countries of my sojourn, and teaching them myself, to employing young men from Sierra Leone. I make this statement from sad experience, and other Europeans who have been along with me will bear me out. The older Missionaries also are quite aware that the younger race in Sierra Leone is not what its fathers were, and not what might be expected from the pains bestowed on it. Still this is a state of matters which will admit of a remedy. In some negroes, self-esteem is strongly developed, and strict means must be adopted for keeping it under.

"In conclusion, allow me to express my conviction that any real advance in Central Africa must be attempted, not by emigration of bodies of men from the United States or the West Indies, for negroes who have been brought up in these countries are essentially foreigners, and are less able to adapt themselves to the customs of the land of their forefathers than Englishmen are. It must be effected rather by the more individual exertions of white traders, and others personally interested in the country, and by the labours of practical Missionaries, such as many whom I could name, as distinguished from the mere doctrinal and preaching Missionary. With such an essentially trading race as the negro is, legitimate commerce is the true remedy for this destructive slave-trade, and it is, I firmly believe, the precursor and pioneer of civilization and of Christianity. "I am, Sir, &c.,

"WM. BALFOUR BAIKIE."

CAPACITY OF BLACKS.

"Whether or not the African is endowed with natural powers equal to those of the Caucasian, he is evidently capable of a high degree of improvement. History informs us that the ancient Britons were exceedingly degraded before Christianity was introduced among them. Cicero, in a letter to a friend, alludes to a ship-load of them that had just arrived at the mouth of the Tiber to be sold as slaves, and advised him not to purchase any of them, for the reason that they were even too inferior to make slaves of. Who can tell what the Africans would have become in this and other countries, had they had our advantages? Who can tell what they may yet become?

"I here give a few of the many instances in which blacks have shown a great capacity for improvement, which should encourage all the friends of human progress in this country to labour for the education of that large class of our fellow-beings. Hannibal, an African (not,

of course, the Carthaginian General), rose to the rank of Lieut.-General, under Peter the Great, of Russia. His son, a mulatto, was also a Lieut.-General in the Russian corps of artillery; Francis Williams, a black in Jamaica, was educated in the University of Cambridge. After his return to Jamaica, he taught Latin and mathematics. Anthony Williams Amo, born in Guinea, took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Wittenberg, and distinguished himself in metaphysics; he was also skilled in the learned languages. Job Ben Solomon, son of the Mahommedan king of Banda, was taken in 1730, and sold in Maryland. He found his way to England, and became acquainted with Sir Hans Sloane, for whom he translated Arabic manuscripts.

"James Eliza John Capitien, an African, was carried as a slave to Holland, where he acquired several learned languages, and took degrees in theology at the University of Leyden. He was sent out as a Missionary to Guinea. Ignatius Sancho, who died in 1780, distinguished himself as a writer in England. Thomas Fuller, an African, although unable to read or write, performed difficult arithmetical calculations with amazing facility. Balinda, after being a slave for years in Massachusetts, addressed, in 1782, an eloquent petition to the Legislature, for the freedom of herself and daughter. The petition has been preserved in one of the volumes of the American Museum. Othello published, in 1784, at Baltimore, an eloquent essay against the Slavery of Africans. Caesar, a black of North Carolina, wrote several pieces of poetry of a high order.

"In view of these facts, no one can reasonably doubt that a large portion of the blacks of the South, as well as of the North, are capable, not only of working, but of being trained so as to render valuable service as soldiers. General Jackson found black soldiers so brave and efficient at the battle of New Orleans, that he bestowed upon them a high public expression of praise. One of the greatest military heroes that ever appeared in connection with the history of this continent was Toussaint, a negro, who, in Hayti, led his army of blacks to victory in field-fights and regular sieges against the veteran soldiers of France. How evident is it that General Hunter knows what he is about."—*Providence Journal*.

BRITISH ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.

THE following is a record, as far as we have been able to complete it, of the meetings which have been held on the American question since our last issue, and of which information has been forwarded to us.

Meetings and Lectures.—On Friday evening, the 27th March, a meeting in the large Lecture Hall of the Athenæum, Bury, S. Knowles, Esq., of Tottington, in the chair; speakers, the Rev. W. R. Thorburn, M.A.; J. C. Kay, Esq.; and the Rev. A. W. Denison, from the United States.

On Monday evening the 29th, Professor

F. W. Newman delivered a lecture on the American crisis, in the Hall of the Literary Institute, Cleveland Street, Mr. Nicholay in the chair. Mr. Chesson moved, Mr. Moore seconded, and Mr. Holyoake supported the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting recognises in the rebellion of the slaveholders in the Southern States of America an attempt to found a Government upon principles which the civilized world has long pronounced infamous and inimical to the rights and interests of mankind; that this meeting, therefore, regards all attempts to afford assistance or support to the Southern Confederacy, by supplying ships, arms, or money, as an offence against morality, and worthy of indignant reprobation; and calls upon her Majesty's Ministers to frustrate, by all the means within their power, the designs of those persons who, from base motives, attempt to equip vessels of war, and by other means offend against the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in support of an unholy war against human liberty and constitutional government."

On the same evening, a lecture was delivered in the Temperance Hall, Leicester, by the Rev. W. D. Haley, late Chaplain under General Burnside, on "Facts and Fallacies, in connection with the American War." W. Biggs, Esq., J.P., &c., M.P. for Newport, in the chair.

On Tuesday evening the 31st March, at Eccles, in the Temperance and Literary Hall. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Peter Sinclair, "Agent of the *Manchester Union and Emancipation Society*," and Rev. J. Edwards, one of its Secretaries. The following resolution was almost unanimously adopted, two persons only having intimated dissent:

"That we sympathize with the President of the United States in his efforts to abolish Slavery, and preserve intact the Union; that we deprecate the idea of recognising a nation whose chief corner-stone is declared to be the perpetuation and extension of Slavery; and that a Committee be formed to aid the *Union and Emancipation Society*."

Another similar meeting was announced to be held at Patricroft on the 11th April.

On Monday April 6th, a public meeting of the members and friends of the *Union and Emancipation Society* was held in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, "to protest against the building and fitting-out of piratical ships in support of the Southern Slaveholder's Confederacy." The large hall was well filled. The proceedings commenced at seven o'clock, when the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Harvey (Salford), in the absence of Mr. George Wilson. Among the gentlemen present were Professor F. W. Newman, Mr. Goldwin Smith (Reg. Professor of Modern History at Ox-

ford), M. J. C. Dyer, Dr. Watts, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Alderman Livesy (Rochdale), Mr. S. Pope, the Mayor of Rochdale, Mr. R. Cooper, Dr. Parker, Mr. C. W. Denison, Mr. G. L. Ashworth, Mr. Rumney, Dr. T. P. B. Carpenter, Dr. Munro, Mr. J. R. Cooper, Mr. Andrew Jackson, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. Eccles Shorrocks, Mr. F. Taylor, and Mr. C. E. Rawlins.

Letters of apology had been received from Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Henry Fawcett, (Cambridge); Mr. Robertson Gladstone, (Liverpool); Mr. Thomas Hughes, (London); Mr. T. B. Potter, Professor Nicoll, (Glasgow); Mr. Duncan MacLaren, (Edinburgh); the Rev. Canon Robinson, (York); Mr. Conyngham, M.P.; Mr. Stansfield, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Leatham, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Professor Cairnes, and Mr. George Wilson. Mr. Leatham wrote, "I heartily hope that your meeting will be a complete success, and that the most dangerous and disloyal practice of building ships of war for the Confederates will be put an end to by Government interference."

Dr. John Watts moved, Mr. G. L. Ashworth (Mayor of Rochdale) seconded, and Mr. George Thompson supported, the following resolution:

"That this meeting hereby expresses its cordial goodwill towards, and its fraternal sympathy with, the people of the Free States of America, in their patriotic efforts to preserve national unity, and to extend to all the rights of citizenship and the blessings of freedom."

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Samuel Pope, seconded by Professor Newman, and spoken to by Professor Goldwin Smith:

"That this meeting has heard with feelings of humiliation and deep concern, that certain persons in England and Scotland, including Members of Parliament, are engaged in the illegal enterprise of providing and furnishing war ships, and otherwise aiding the Southern Slaveholders' Confederacy, and the meeting earnestly calls upon Her Majesty's Government to evince its good faith towards a friendly Power, and vindicate the honour of the nation, by putting an effectual stop to these nefarious proceedings."

Mr. Charles E. Rawlins, of Liverpool, proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Eccles Shorrocks (Over Darwen):

"That this meeting calls upon the Chambers of Commerce and the public press of the country, in view of the momentous moral and commercial interests jeopardized, to speak out boldly in behalf of British honour and international law, and to assure the people of the American Republic that their brethren in Great Britain repudiate all complicity with those enemies of freedom and humanity, at home and abroad, who are seeking to establish a nation on 'the wild

and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man."

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Ernest Jones, seconded by Mr. Alderman Livesy, and supported by Mr. John Noble:

"That a memorial embodying the sentiments of the foregoing resolutions be drawn up, and that a deputation be appointed by the *Union and Emancipation Society*, to present it to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and that a petition embodying the substance of the resolutions be adopted and forwarded to Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., for presentation."

The following is the petition adopted at the meeting:

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The petition of citizens of Manchester, Salford, and other parts of Lancashire,

"Respectfully sheweth,—That at a public meeting convened in the Free-Trade Hall, in the city of Manchester, on the 6th April 1863, whereat about 6000 persons assembled, it was resolved to call the serious attention of your honourable House to the building of vessels in Her Majesty's dominions, for warlike purposes, for the rebel Slaveholders' Confederacy, to be used against the Government of the United States, with which this country is in friendly relations. Your petitioners have heard with profound regret that two ships-of-war, called respectively the *Florida* and the *Alabama*, built on the Mersey, have seized and destroyed, on the high seas, about forty unarmed vessels belonging to a friendly nation, and whilst engaged in the peaceful pursuit of commerce. Your petitioners have heard with humiliation and shame the expression in your honourable House attributed to the builder of the *Alabama*, that the entire transaction was fully known to Her Majesty's Government, and was perfectly "open and above board," although the law-officers of the Crown have given their opinion that the said vessels should not have been allowed to sail. Your petitioners have good reason to believe that there are building in Her Majesty's dominions more than forty vessels for the aforesaid rebels. Your petitioners believe that about twelve of said vessels are being 'iron-clad,' and comprise gun and mortar-boats; that the remainder are being so constructed as to be at once carrying and fighting ships; moreover, the intercepted despatches of the rebel Confederacy and their agents in this country, dated August and October 1862, fully corroborate and sustain this conviction of your petitioners. Your petitioners urgently press upon your honourable House the necessity of calling upon Her Majesty's Government to detain and prevent from leaving our shores the said vessels until the present struggle in the United States be terminated; in accordance with precedents established by the United-States' Government in the cases of the building of two vessels—the *United States* steamer for the German Government in 1848-49, and the *General Admiral* in 1853, then in construction for the Government of Russia, with whom Her

Majesty was at that time at war. Your petitioners beg to remind your honourable House of the precedent established by the two principal members of the Queen's present ministry in the case of the ship *United Kingdom*, which had been built to aid Don Carlos in the civil war of Spain. There having been no legal ground for detaining the ship, she was accompanied and watched by a British man-of-war, which frustrated her objects. Your petitioners call the attention of your honourable House to the fact that the *Alabama* was manned by trained gunners of Her Majesty's Naval Reserve—British subjects; and your petitioners are surprised that no steps have been taken to bring before the proper tribunal the persons who have so grossly violated the Foreign Enlistment law by these acts. Your petitioners regard with the gravest apprehension the irritation which will be caused in the United States by the building and manning, in English ports, of such a navy for the use and service of the slaveholding rebels. Your petitioners believe that the national honour and morality are deeply concerned in these transactions, and that unless Her Majesty's Government interfere to prevent their recurrence, they will be held as substantially aiding and abetting a Power which all civilized communities will brand as infamous. That your petitioners are forced to the conviction that the peaceful relations between the two countries are seriously jeopardized, and that we are drifting into a war which would be ruinous to our commerce, would cut off our supplies of food, would place the millions in sullen opposition to the Government, and in sympathy with the "enemy," may hereby involve the loss of our colonial possessions, and endanger, not only the stability of our existing institutions, but even the integrity of the United Kingdom itself. Your petitioners most solemnly pray your honourable House, in behalf of the momentous interests of these realms and of all civilization, to interpose your power and authority to prevent from leaving the shores of the United Kingdom any vessel which may be reasonably suspected of being intended to aid the Slave Power. And your petitioners will ever pray."

On Wednesday evening, the 8th, a numerous-attended meeting, in Stamford Street Chapel, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, the Rev. R. Spears in the chair; Speakers, Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. Linddell, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Taylor. Resolutions condemnatory of aid to the Confederates, and of sympathy with Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy were unanimously voted.

On the same evening, Mr. Thomas Hughes lectured in the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, on "The Future of Freedom in America," Charles Wilson, Esq., in the chair, who took advantage of the opportunity to protest against the Confederate loan. After the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Jones proposed, and the Rev. Mr. Roberds seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting, fully persuaded that the

cause of freedom in America may sustain injury or derive support from the attitude of the public mind in Great Britain, earnestly protests against all participation in the schemes of the Southern Confederacy, and especially at this crisis against the negotiation of loans, as calculated to endanger the friendship of two great nations, and tending to identify British commerce and capital with a shameless conspiracy against the liberties of mankind."

On the same evening, Professor Goldwin Smith delivered a lecture in the Manchester Athenæum, on the question, "Does the Bible sanction American Slavery?" The subject was treated with the boldness and fairness which are characteristic of the Professor's lectures, and he met with a warm reception.

On Friday, the 10th ult., Mr. George Thompson lectured on the American Crisis in the Theatre Royal, Whitehaven, the Rev. W. H. Jameson in the chair.

On the 13th and 14th, the same gentleman lectured on the same subject, in the Athenæum, Carlisle, the audience, on each occasion, being very large. The *Carlisle Emancipation Society* is circulating a reprint of the substance of the lectures.

On the 30th March, Mr. Thompson had delivered a lecture on the same subject in the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, Nottingham; on the 2nd of April, at Coventry, in St. Mary's Hall; on the 7th, in the Assembly Rooms, Preston; and on the 9th, in the Independent Chapel, Cockermouth. On the 15th, Mr. Thompson addressed the inhabitants of Oldham, in the Working-Men's Hall; lectured at Hawick, N.B., on the 20th, in the Free Church; at Selkirk on the 22nd; at Dunfermline on the 27th; and on the 28th at Glasgow.

On Monday, the 13th April, a public meeting was held at Rawtenstall, under the auspices of the friends of emancipation and union. A resolution protesting against demonstrations in favour of either North or South, as opposed to our professions of neutrality, was carried by a considerable majority. Towards the close of the proceedings a Rev. gentleman said the meeting was not exclusively composed of the inhabitants of Rawtenstall, and he therefore declined to accept its decision as an accurate expression of the opinions of the people of that town.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th, a crowded meeting was held at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End. Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., the Rev. C. Stovel, the Rev. Wm. Bevan, the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, the Rev. J. Sella Martin, Rev. T. J. R. Temple, the Rev. John Hill, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne, George Gowland, Esq., H. M. Heath, Esq., Thomas Roberts, Esq., Professor W.

G. Allen, M.A., Dr. Garman, Captain Campbell, the Rev. G. T. Hill, J. Woodhams, Esq., H. Bennett, Esq., Mr. Churchwarden Day, Rev. W. Rees, of Sunderland, Messrs. G. H. Ellis, John Hilton, jun., John Warren, J. Howlett, W. Musgrave, W. Hunt, Thomas Buffham, and Joseph A. Homer. Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. F. W. Chesson, and Mr. Lyndell attended as a deputation from the *Emancipation Society*. The speakers were, the Chairman, the Rev. John Kennedy, Mr. George Gowlands, the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, the Rev. C. Stovel, Mr. Washington Wilks, and the Rev. J. Sella Martin.

On the 16th, in the Clifton Church, Asylum Road, Peckham, a well-attended meeting, the Rev. D. Nimmo in the chair; Speakers, Rev. J. H. Rylance and Mr. John Gorrie; a deputation from the *London Emancipation Society*.

On the 21st, an able lecture was delivered in Belfast, by the Rev. Dr. Dill, upon the Causes of the American Struggle, in which the position of the North was fully vindicated. The *Northern Whig* asserts that the clergy of Belfast and its neighbourhood are unequivocally in favour of the North.

On the evening of the 22nd, a crowded meeting in the Public Hall, Croydon, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the cause of negro emancipation. Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., presided, and on the platform were, Mr. John Morland, Major Ditmas, Major Porter, Mr. S. Woods, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. A. Crowley, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Jos. Taylor, Mr. W. M. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Malleson, Mr. A. B. Cowdell, Mr. J. Redgate, Mr. J. Horniman, Mr. C. Wise, Mr. Dick, Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. J. Ashby, Mr. W. H. Horniman, Mr. C. C. Morland, &c. The Speakers were, the Chairman, Mr. Cowdell, Mr. Crowley, the Rev. J. Sella Martin, Major Ditmas, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

On Friday evening, the 24th, a numerous-attended public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of forming a Society, to be called "The Freed-Man's Aid Society," to assist slaves who have escaped in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation or through the operations of the war. The Society intends to co-operate with other Freed-Man's Aid Societies established in Washington and elsewhere in America. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., presided, and was supported by Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, Professor Besley, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. F. W. Chesson, Rev. Sella Martin, Rev. Samuel Garratt, Rev. E. Matthews, Rev. J. Curwen, Rev. J. H. Rylance, Rev. H. Solly, Rev. James Spong, Mr. Henry Vincent, Mr. Andrew Johnston, Mr. J. Kennaway, Mr. W. H. Deverell, Mr. J. B. Smithies, &c.

The Rev. J. Curwen stated that he had received letters expressing regret for absence from the meeting on account of other engagements, from the following friends of the cause: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord Alfred Churchill, the Hon. George Denman, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, M.P., Sir Frank Crossley, M.P., John Bright, Esq., M.P., J. Stansfeld, Esq., M.P., Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., William Tite, Esq., M.P., James Caird, Esq., M.P., Wilfred Lawson, Esq., M.P., W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Canon Champneys, the Rev. Morley Punshon, the Rev. Richard Burgess, the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Rev. William Arthur, the Rev. Charles Stovel, the Rev. William Brock, and the Rev. Newman Hall. The Speakers were the Rev. J. Curwen, Sir T. F. Buxton, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., the Rev. Sella Martin, Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Rev. S. Garratt, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Mr. Lloyd Jones, and Mr. F. W. Chesson. The principal resolution was as follows:

"That a Society be now formed to be called the *Freed-Man's Aid Society*, auxiliary to similar societies in the United States of America; that Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., be requested to take the office of Treasurer, and that the Rev. Samuel Garratt, M.A., the Rev. Sella Martin, the Rev. J. Curwen, Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P., Henry Pease, Esq., M.P., Thomas Hughes, B.A., Esq., J. M. Ludlow, Esq., Andrew Johnston, Esq., W. J. Probyn, Esq., be requested to form an Acting Committee, with power to add to their number."

On the same evening a very large meeting on the American question was held in the Corn Exchange, Dundee, W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, the Rev. George Gilfillan, Dr. Cooke, and other gentlemen, and strong resolutions in favour of negro emancipation were unanimously adopted.

Correspondence.—M. W. T. Malleson, the treasurer of the *Emancipation Society*, has received the following letter from Professor Nichol, of Glasgow:

"Glasgow College, March 23.

"Dear Sir,—I shall be very glad to have my name on your Committee, as I am persuaded you are doing a good work in endeavouring to re-awaken the moral sense of this country to form an impartial judgment on the great conflict now raging on the other side of the Atlantic. I only wish that my engagements were less absorbing than they are at present, and admitted of my doing, if possible, something to aid you.

"Five years ago, if any one had ventured to predict that a new Confederacy was about to be established having for its avowed aim the canon-

zation and perpetuation of Slavery, and that we would be found not only consenting to that design but aiding and abetting it, would any terms of derision have been thought too strong to be applied to such an assertion by those very persons who are now verifying it by their own words and deeds? A vague dread of that bugbear democracy, the exasperation of commercial troubles, the admiration of concentration, the worship of a show of success, and one of those jealousies of which, as M. Laboulaye tells us, history is full, have so far succeeded in reversing our traditional policy and making our vision blind to the most imperative facts. It seems to me that there has never been a crisis which has called for more careful conduct, nor a position of affairs which has demanded the exercise of a calmer reason; if vituperation and prejudice are allowed to have their own way, there is no mischief into which they may not lead us. We shall not have to thank our ill-advised advisers if we are not sooner or later drawn into a ruinous and unnatural war with those who are of all nations in the world best fitted, by the ties of blood, of commerce, and of a common literature, to be our constant allies—a war in which we would find ourselves ranged on the side of the most profligate conspiracy that has been planned, I believe, in any country, at any time, against the interests of law, order, and liberty. With my best wishes for the success of your efforts, I remain, yours truly,

JOHN NICHOL.

The following letter has been received from the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., by Mr. T. B. Potter, President of the *Union and Emancipation Society*:

"Salisbury Road, Edinburgh, March 26.

"My dear Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter, with the address of the *Union and Emancipation Society* of Manchester. Although I could not concur with the framers of that address in every passage, yet I cordially sympathize with its spirit, and fully approve of its general tenour. The advanced position which the Federal Government and the North have taken on the question and subject of Slavery have made their cause that of humanity and religion; therefore I cannot but wish, and heartily wish, them success against a Power which rests on principles as insulting to God as they are cruel to man. Holding these views, I will esteem it an honour to be enrolled among your vice-presidents, and have the honour to be, yours truly,

THOMAS GUTHRIE."

The same gentleman received the following from the Rev. J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., Professor of Political Economy at the University of Oxford, in answer to a request that he would allow his name to be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents:

"Oxford, April 14, 1863.

"My dear Sir,—I am glad to give in my adhesion to the principles of the association for expressing sympathy with the cause of union and emancipation in the States. Every one who believes in the benefits of popular government, and hopes for the progress of mankind in that habit of obedience to law and order which always forms the basis of all popular institutions, must

feel the strongest repugnance to the principle on which the Seceded States attempted to commence their political existence, and the dishonourable means they adopted to carry out their project. I cannot help feeling the greatest admiration for you in the north of England, who, after suffering so much, both as capitalists and labourers, are so staunch to your principles. Yours most faithfully,

"J. E. THOROLD ROGERS."

OBITUARY.

WE have received the following from a highly-esteemed correspondent. It reached us too late for insertion in our last issue. The subject of the notice was, to our knowledge, a highly promising youth, quite black, and of pure African descent. Our own acquaintance with him commenced in 1863, and we can testify to his natural capacity and aptitude for learning.

"To the Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*,

"London, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. EDITOR,—I am distressed to inform you that the promising young negro, W. T. Fuller, of Jamaica, but late of Sierra Leone, died on the 3rd of January, after an illness of only four days. Fuller was highly talented, most successful in acquiring knowledge, and bore the character of a very diligent student. Had his life been spared to go through his course of medical studies, he would no doubt have become an excellent physician. The managers of St. Thomas's Hospital and College had most liberally granted Fuller all the privileges of their excellent institution for four years, but this meritorious, rising young man was spared to partake of its advantages only seventeen months; thus disappointing the expectations his friends had formed of his future usefulness to the people of his race and colour. Fuller died at the age of twenty-six, and is buried in Norwood Cemetery. He was followed to the grave by thirty of his fellow medical students, who were desirous of manifesting their respect for him when living and their regret at his decease. His testimonials from those under whom he was studying are most encouraging, even flattering."

"*Requiescat in Pace.*"

Review.

A Voice from the Motherland, answering Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe's Appeal. By Civis Anglicanus. London: Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

THE writer of this pamphlet professes abhorrence at Slavery, and we are bound to believe him. It is, at the same time, most perplexing to understand how any one detesting Slavery can advocate, in the interests of the slaves, that the Federal Government should allow the Southern States to leave the Union, when the fact is so notorious of their having seceded solely as a means of

retaining, extending, and consolidating Slavery. The Northern States are advised to "treat for peace in time, whilst there is something left to treat for, and some common ground remains to treat on." What this "common ground" is we are not informed, nor is it hinted at. Besides, the circumstance is wholly lost sight of, that the South was the aggressor, and is without a reasonable plea for its rebellion; and that the Federal Government, having been compelled to resort to arms to vindicate its own sovereignty, and to suppress rebellion, cannot relinquish its efforts in this direction, until it has either conquered or been conquered. At present there is no "common ground" upon which negotiations for peace can proceed. The one dividing question is Slavery, and until that has been disposed of, no proposition for a reconciliation would be likely to meet with acceptance on the part of either. The Federal Government may not have done every thing we as abolitionists could wish, to terminate the condition of Slavery, but it has certainly done a great deal for emancipation, and very much more, under the pressure of the war, than was set forth in the political programme of the republican party. "Civis Anglicanus" says: "The dream that four millions of slaves can be emancipated and regenerated by mere proclamation, and by laying waste the South, is a mischievous hallucination. We concur in this opinion, but "Civis" has dreamt this dream, not the Federal Government, not the abolitionist party. Wild, however, as is this hallucination, it is wisdom compared with the idea which "Civis" wishes his readers to entertain; namely, that a Confederacy of slaveholders, who rebelled in order that they might retain Slavery, will, when they have secured their independence—should they ever do so—straightway proceed to adopt measures to abolish involuntary servitude.

"Civis" is very severe against the President's emancipation policy, which does not satisfy him, because the President did not do what he had no power to do, that is to say, did not emancipate the slaves upon the broad humanitarian principle. He is of opinion that the act of the 1st January last will be inoperative, and complains of it because it is avowedly one of military expediency. We do not see how it could have been rendered more effectual by any declaration on its face, that it was a purely philanthropic measure, setting aside altogether the restrictions of the President's ordinary powers under the constitution, to deal with the question at all. President Lincoln, as the nominee of the republican party, carried out the republican political programme to the full extent. More could not be expected at his hands; but the obstinacy of the rebels forced him to go far beyond the original design of his party, and every act of his in

the direction of emancipation has been a clear gain to the cause of freedom. Are the friends of the slave to cavil and carp at the various acts of the President, because he has done under the military power—the only one under which he could act against Slavery at all—what he could not do under the constitution? Should they not rejoice, rather, that he has gone forward with them, and gratefully accept, on behalf of the slave, every boon he has conferred? This, it appears to us, ought to be the true position of all abolitionists, and we are tempted to call in question the sincerity of those who, while professing to desire the emancipation of the slaves, receive with distrust and depreciate every effort in that direction. We are not of those who think that Mrs. Stowe's remonstrance is unanswerable, but no reply to it is so weak as one that, while setting out to account for the absence of sympathy of British abolitionists with the North, which unquestionably marked the earlier phases of the contest, ascribes it to their "deep persuasion that the whole course of the anti-slavery party in the United States is, and has been, one of fatal error." It originated in the general ignorance, fostered and fed by journals in the interests of the South, of the actual powers of the President to deal with the Slavery question. The merits of the case were known but to few, but even when they were made known they were mis-represented for party purposes, so that the voice of the people could not be heard. The true public sentiment was stifled for a time. It has since found an echo throughout the country, and, we are bold to affirm, has tended to induce a favourable change in the views of parties high in office, as to the policy of the country with regard to the belligerents. Further, the unfortunate affair of the *Trent* drew off men's minds to an exciting international question, and since that time others of a similar kind have been taken advantage of to foment angry feelings against the North, to the detriment, we are sorry to admit, of the country's anti-slavery sentiment. "Civis" appears to us to be influenced by considerable prejudice against the democratic principle, which underlies the foundations of government in the United States. Had "Civis" looked lower than the surface, he would have recognised Slavery as the element of that "corruption" which was "sapping the vitals of all that remained really sound in the Commonwealth." Nor is it correct to leave it to be understood that this "corruption on the largest scale" was used by the North against the South for "power." The South, with a view to retain its command of the democrats of the North, in other words, to secure its "peculiar institutions," certainly made use of all the means at its command for that purpose, and

unhappily found willing coadjutors where it should have met with only sturdy opponents; but it is simply untrue to assert that the East, the West, the North, and the South, and each State in these sections, had different interests to reconcile, and therefore disruption was inevitable. Such a statement may proceed from ignorance, but then it is unpardonable, indeed, nothing short of culpable, in one who presumes to speak with authority, and it naturally detracts from the weight which we might otherwise attach to his opinions on the general question. In dismissing "Civis" without further comment, we are sensible of having already trespassed upon our valuable space, and the not less valuable time of our readers, somewhat unduly, but we were unwilling to allow so specious a plea for "secession" to come under our notice, without protesting against it as highly mischievous, both in force and substance, to the cause it pretends to serve.

FREE-LABOUR GOODS.

WE have been frequently asked where free-labour goods may be obtained. We are gratified to be able to subjoin a list of drapers who sell free-grown articles, and regret that the demands upon our space preclude us from reprinting the telling appeal which has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Morgan and Chase, 3 Amen Corner, [Paternoster Row, E.C.

RETAIL DRAPERS OF WHOM FREE-GROWN COTTON GOODS CAN BE OBTAINED.

John Weeks, 54 Baker Street, Portman Square W.; Samuel Spencer, 26 Southampton Row Russell Square, W.C.; Charles Edwards, 14 Southampton Row, Russell Square, W.C.; G. S. Cook, 58 Marchmont Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.; Messrs. Howitt and Company, Albion House, High Holborn, W.C.; R. Farrar, 25 Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.; Messrs. Adshead and Meredith, 53 Strand, Hosiers and Shirt Makers; J. Bowden, 14 Bishopgate Street, Without, E.C.; Messrs. J. Capper and Son, 69 Gracechurch Street, E.C.; Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. Spencer and Hewitt, 180 Oxford Street, W.; C. U. Macey, 27 Great Titchfield Street, and 28, Foley Street, W.; — Stride and Co., Countuit Street, W.; H. Taylor, 23 Oxford Street, W.; E. Surridge, 3 Westbourne Place, Bishop's Road, W.; W. Sutton, 49 St. George's Place, Knightsbridge, W.; Messrs. Peters and Underwood, Sloane Square, Chelsea, S.W.; T. Boccock, 4 Tolmer's Place, Hampstead Road, N.W.; J. Allpress, 206 Upper Street, Islington, N.; Messrs. Valentine and Coles, 199 Upper Street, Islington, N.; — Cole Richmond House, Caledonian Road, N.; — Edwards, Middle Row, Holborn, W.C.; Messrs. Smith and Sons, Audley House, North Audley Street, W.; T. W. Marshall, 57 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.;

J. P. Bromfield, 26 Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, W.C.; G. Foot, Warwick House, Warwick Street, Pimlico, S.W.; W. Metcalf, 79 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.; — Alexander, Crawford Street, Portman Square W.; Messrs. Heelas and Sons, Minster Street, Reading; Henry Cove, Tottenham, N.; C. G. Granville, 15 Broadway, Deptford, S.E.; — Smith, Brixton Hill, S.; Messrs. Birdseye and Bloyce, 160 High Street, Clapham, S.; Messrs. Ruddle and Son, 14 Pavement, Clapham, S.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, Grafton Street, Dublin; Mrs. Buckley, Kingstown, Ireland; Cruickshanks (Ladies' Out-fitter), George Street, (New Town) Edinburgh; — Turnbull, opposite the College (Old-town) Edinburgh; — Mangolls, Richmond, Yorkshire; Messrs. Beckett and Woodhouse, 16 Lower Parade, Leamington; John Shaw, Ramsgate; — Farr, East Street, Chichester; — Field, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Gregory, Vine Street, Bristol; E. S. Sturge, 5 Terrace Walks, Bath; — Lambert, Bath; E. Candy, Clevedon; W. Forster, Cardiff; — Lambert, Bull Street, Birmingham; Messrs. Elliston and Carroll, Oxford; Thomas Bowman Patterson, Fore Street, Tiverton; Henry Hetherington, Great Missenden, Berks; George Saunders, Great Missenden, Berks; Messrs. Arnell, Brothers, North Street, Chichester; R. T. Hogg, 447 New Oxford Street (Sewing Cotton); — Axton, Kennington Gate, S. (Sewing Cotton).

N.B.—The names are placed in the rotation in which they have been received.

Advertisement.

Dedicated to GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. post free,

THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF

JOHN ANDERSON, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE;

Including his Slave Life, his Struggle for Freedom, and the Proceedings in Canada and England, upon a Demand being made for his Extradition. With a beautiful Portrait engraved on steel. Edited by HARPER TWELVETREES, M.A., Chairman of the John Anderson Committee.

The above Narrative contains some account of Missouri, the Birthplace of Anderson—Anderson's Slave Life—His Marriage—His Change of Masters—His Flight—His encounter with the Slaveholder Diggs—His Journey through the Backwoods to Canada—His Six Years' Residence on Free Soil—His Arrest on a charge of Murder, and all the Legal Proceedings arising therefrom—His Discharge—His arrival in England—His Public Reception in London—His Visits to various parts of England—His Education at Corby, Northamptonshire, under the auspices of the "Anderson Committee"—and an Account of the Proceedings at the Farewell Soirée held in London, prior to Anderson's Departure for Liberia in December 1862.

The above work is published under the auspices of the "John Anderson Committee" in aid of the Fund for the Education of Anderson.

London: WILLIAM TWEEDIE, 337 Strand; and all Booksellers.